

NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA, WITH
DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

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PART III.

The following notes and descriptions embody the results of the study of various Coleoptera chiefly belonging to my own collection.

CARABIDÆ.

EUTOMA (CARENUM) SUMPTUOSUM, Westw.

I have received from Dr. Bovill a very remarkable insect taken in the N. Territory which appears to be probably identical with the type on which Prof. Westwood's brief description of this insect was founded. It agrees very exactly in size and proportions (long. 10, lat. 3 lines) and with such scanty record of the sculptural characters as the Professor gives, viz.,—"two punctures on the elytra near the base and two others subapical" (these four punctures are very large and strong),—also, "front tibiæ externally bidentate" (the teeth are very long and acute, and the smaller teeth above them are so placed as to be quite invisible when the tibia is looked straight down upon). These characters would be quite insufficient, of course, for identification among the great number of Australian *Scaritidæ* now known,—but the colouring mentioned in the description is so peculiar that I think it justifies my identification. Professor Westwood describes it thus,—"*nigrum, igneo colore varium.*" In the example before me the head is black with the exception of the portion behind the eyes (all across) and part of the space between the eyes and the frontal sulci, which are bright green. The prothorax all round the

margins except in front is of a fiery copper colour changing internally to bright green, while the disc is occupied by a large black triangle, the front being its base and its apex falling behind the middle. The colour of the elytra is across the base (widely) brilliant golden which changes gradually backward to green; a large common purplish-black patch occupies the middle part,—its front considerably before, its apex a little behind, the centre of the suture; in some lights a smaller common subapical patch of similar colour is apparent.

The insect is evidently a *Eutoma*. The head across the eyes is scarcely narrower than the prothorax which is of the same width as the elytra (by measurement; it looks decidedly wider at a casual glance). The frontal sulci are very strong, diverge strongly hindward to the level of the back of the eyes, and are connected behind by a very strong transverse impression; there are two supra-orbital punctures. The prothorax is slightly transverse (as 7 to 6), its front truncate, its base slightly concave; the lateral margins bear three strong setiferous punctures on either side. The basal cluster on each elytron consists of five strong punctures; the anterior discal puncture is about a fifth the length of the elytron distant from the base.

DYTISCIDÆ.

CANTHYDRUS BOVILLÆ, sp.nov.

Ovalis; convexus; posterius attenuatus; nitidus; niger, capite anteriori prothoraceque ad angulos anticos rufo-testaceis; elytris gutta transversa pone medium testacea, punctis sparsis sat conspicuis; antennis testaceis; pedibus rufis, posterioribus magis obscuris. [Long. $1\frac{2}{3}$, lat. $\frac{4}{5}$ line.

This species must be very near *C. guttula*, Aubé (from Madagascar and Mauritius), but differs apparently in having the red mark on each elytron in the form of a somewhat irregular transverse line, rather than of a round spot.

Northern Territory of S. Australia; taken by Mrs. Bovill and dedicated to that lady.

HYDROPHILIDÆ.

PHILHYDRUS BURRUNDIENSIS, sp.nov.

Late ovalis; minus nitidus; crebre subfortiter punctulatus; subtus pubescens; niger vel piceo-niger; antennis, palpis, prothoracis et elytrorum lateribus, tarsisque, plus minus rufescentibus; elytris stria suturali perspicua haud instructis.

[Long. 4, lat. 2 lines (vix).

This species bears much resemblance to a very large darkly coloured example of *P. melanocephalus*, Fab., from which species indeed it scarcely differs in respect of sculpture except in having no sutural stria on the elytra; nor do I observe any difference in the form or proportion of the various segments and members except that the maxillary palpi are very much longer, equalling in length the head and prothorax together. The apical joint of the palpi is perfectly concolorous with the other joints. The insect, as a whole, is wider than *P. melanocephalus* in proportion to its length.

Burrundie, N. Territory of S. Australia; taken by Dr. Bovill.

BEROSUS AURICEPS, sp.nov.

Oblongo-ovatus; convexus; supra testaceus; capite (postice longitudinaliter carinato) aureo vel aureo-æneo, prothorace maculis dorsalibus 2 elongatis fere connexis et elytrorum striis (iis marginem lateralem versus exceptis) maculisque vix perspicuis nonnullis, nigricantibus; subtus fuscus (capite nigro excepto); palpis, antennis, pedibusque, pallide fusco-testaceis; capite crebre subrugulose, prothorace sparsius sat leviter (linea longitudinali media lævigata excepta), punctulatis; elytris apice acuminatis, sat fortiter striatis; striis subtilius punctulatis; interstitiis planis, eodem modo quo striæ punctulatis. [Long. 2, lat. $\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

The specimen (female) on which the above description is founded is conspicuous by its pale elytra being streaked with fine black striæ (the external three striæ, however, being black only on a

short space about the middle of their length) and punctured with blackish punctures, and being otherwise almost without markings, —although when carefully looked at some indication of a fuscous spot can be seen on each of them near the suture before and close behind its middle and near the middle of the external margin ; it is also characterised by having the thinly dispersed punctures on the interstices between the striæ of about the same size as those in the striæ. The 5th ventral segment is excised as though a segment of a circle greater than a semicircle had been cut out, so that the apices of the margin of the excision point partly towards each other and not directly hindward ; the margin of the excision is however flattened (or even a little convex) in front,—this being especially conspicuous if the segment be viewed obliquely from behind,—from which point of view the excision looks almost square. There is a fairly large 6th segment visible which is terminated by two filaments.

The closely punctured head separates this species from all I have previously described of the genus, except *duplopunctatus*, *discolor* and *Flindersi* ; the combination of a sparsely punctured prothorax and wholly testaceous palpi will distinguish it from all the latter. From some of M. Fairemaire's species (as also from *B. Australice*, Muls.) its elytra not bispinose at the apex are a sufficient distinction. From the rest (except *sticticus* which has the head almost impunctulate in front) it differs in having the apex of the elytra pointed,—not obtuse. If this latter distinction be (as I think it is) founded on a variable character,—it also differs from the three species concerned as follows,—from *B. ovipennis* in being more elongate, with the prothorax not “densely punctured,” and from *B. approximans* and *stigmaticollis* in its more sparsely punctured prothorax and apparently in the greater comparative width of the same ; M. Fairemaire distinguishes both those species from the European *B. affinis* by their prothorax being “notably narrower than the elytra,” whereas in the present species there is less difference than in *B. affinis* between the width of the prothorax and of the elytra. I observe that the eyes are a little more strongly granulated than in *B. affinis*.

N. Territory of S. Australia ; taken by Dr. Bovill.

N.B.—A specimen (also female and with identical sexual characters) from the same locality is smaller (long. $1\frac{3}{5}$ lines) and differs in characters which would certainly seem specific,—but I think the identity of sexual characters so important that without knowing the males I shall regard it as a variety. It has scarcely any trace of markings on the prothorax and has that segment and the elytra decidedly more coarsely, and indeed quite differently, sculptured,—the former having evidently closer (though by no means close) puncturation, and the latter being less pointed at the apex, with the striæ quite coarsely punctulate and the interstices not quite flat and scarcely punctured at all.

LAGRIIDÆ.

LAGRIA TINCTA, sp.nov.

Oblonga, postice minus dilatata ; supra crebre crasse sat æqualiter punctulata ; pilis longis sparsius vestita ; rufa, piceo-umbrata. [Long. $3\frac{3}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{2}{5}$ lines.

The under surface is red, with the sides of the metasternum and some blotchy marks on the ventral segments (chiefly down the middle) piceous. On the upper surface the sides of the prothorax and the inner half of each elytron are obscurely piceous, the piceous portion of the latter interrupted about its middle by an ill-defined round spot of a brighter red colour than any other part of the elytra. The antennæ are not much longer than the head and prothorax together and are very stout, the joints (except the last) red with their apex black : the 3rd joint is distinctly but not much longer than wide, the 4th scarcely so ; joints 5-10 as wide as long, joint 11 about equal to the preceding three together. The femora (except at their extreme base) are nearly black. The long erect hairs (with which the upper surface is rather densely clothed) are partly pallid and partly dark, rather confusedly mingled together. The punctures on the underside are lightly impressed and neither close nor large. The prothorax is nearly

as long as wide and has gently arched sides, its greatest width being just in front of the middle.

Compared with *L. grandis*, Gyll., this species is considerably smaller and very much less dilated behind; its antennæ are much shorter and stouter; its prothorax and head are a little more coarsely and rugulose punctured, and the same coarse rugulose sculpture extends over its elytra; the apical joint of the palpi is less strongly securiform; the tarsi are more slender, with the penultimate joint not so much wider than the preceding joints, the ventral segments are much more strongly punctulate, and the eyes are more prominent and more strongly granulated.

A specimen in the South Australian Museum which I believe to be *L. cyanea*, Macl., has a shorter prothorax and less rugulose puncturation, besides being very differently coloured. From the brief description of *L. affinis*, Boisd., that species would appear to have the prothorax and elytra dissimilarly punctured, and the expression "geniculis nigris" would seem to differentiate it from the present insect. The three species described by Sir W. Macleay from Cairns all differ widely in colour and other characters. *L. tomentosa* Fab., also is very different.

N. Territory; taken by Dr. Bovill.

LONGICORNES.

TRYPHOCHARIA.

I have to acknowledge and correct an unfortunate error in my notes on this genus published in the Proceedings (2), Vol. III. part 4, pp. 1456-63. At the time I was unable to refer readily to the description of *T. hamata*, Newm., and accepted without verification the assertion in Mr. Masters' "Catalogue of Australian Coleoptera" that that species and *T. longipennis*, Hope, are identical. I have since had reason to conclude that this is not the case—indeed, judging by Hope's description, his insect is as unlike *hamata* as could well be. The result of this oversight

on my part was that I described as being probably *hamata* an insect which can only be said to be *probably longipennis*, and, still worse, described the true *hamata* as new under the name *uncinata*. If those who possess last year's Vol. of the Proceedings will run their pen through the heading "T. HAMATA" on page 1458, and substitute that name for "T. UNCINATA, sp.nov." on p. 1461 the mistake will be corrected.

URACANTHUS ACUTUS, sp.nov.

Obscure ferrugineus, nonnullis exemplis antennis basi pedibusque plus minus infuscatis; parum nitidus; dense breviter (elytrorum parte antica subglabra excepta) pubescens; prothorace vix evidenter transversim strigato, crebre subtilius subrugulose punctulato; elytris apice spinuloso-productis, obscure costatis; antice crebrius subtilius punctulatis, punctis postice gradatim etiam crebrioribus subtilioribus; parte apicali coriacea. [Long. $7\frac{3}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{3}{5}$ lines.

Very distinct from all others yet described of the genus. The elytra,—each drawn out to a point,—the peculiar sculpture of the same, and the very feeble transverse strigosity of the prothorax are strongly characteristic.

From Mr. T. G. Sloane; Victoria.

RHINOPHTHALMUS MODESTUS, sp.nov.

Elongatus; gracillimus; sat parallelus; obscure fuscus, elytris paullo pallidioribus; dense breviter sat pallide pubescens; rostro quam *R. nasuti* breviori magis parallelo; prothorace haud transversim strigoso. [Long. 6, lat. $\frac{4}{5}$ line (vix).

Very much smaller than *R. nasutus*, Newm., and with the rostrum evidently shorter, and very parallel. From *R. marginipennis*, Fairm., it would seem to differ by the absence of elytral vittæ; from *M. stricollis*, Fairm., by the prothorax not transversely strigose; and from all three by the extremely parallel form. The anterior margin of the eye is distinctly nearer to the apex of the

snout than to the front of the prothorax. The eyes are very similar to those of *R. nasutus*,—they are almost contiguous in the male on the upper surface (more nearly than on the underside) while in the female they are almost equally approximate both above and below. In the male the fifth ventral segment is densely clothed with long pilosity at and about the apex, while the apical segment in the female is evenly pubescent and simply fringed behind with longer hairs.

Melbourne ; taken by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

MACRONES DEBILIS, sp.nov.

Angustissimus ; ferrugineus, elytris plus minus pallidioribus, abdomine plus minus infuscato, tarsi postici haud pallidioribus ; prothorace brevi, lateribus rotundatim nec fortiter gibbosis ; elytris costatis. [Long. 6, lat. $\frac{4}{5}$ line.

In some specimens the head, prothorax, legs, and even antennæ from certain points of view appear purplish-red,—especially the dilated part of the femora and of the basal joint of the antennæ. Of previously described species this seems to be nearest to *M. acicularis*, Pasc., from which it differs by its unicolorous red head, the absence of whitish-yellow colouring from its antennæ and hind tarsi, and the comparatively greater width and less length of its prothorax. *M. capito* and *exilis*, *inter alia*, are much larger and have the prothorax much more strongly bulging out on either side in front of the posterior constriction. *M. rufus* (which I have not seen) is described as being more than twice as large with the thorax spined on either side. *M. subclavatus*, *inter alia*, has blue-black elytra. In the present species the disc of each elytron bears two longitudinal costæ between the costate suture and margin.

Victoria.

ORODERES UNIFORMIS, sp.nov.

Elongatus ; fortiter rugulose punctulatus ; cyaneus ; antennis apicem versus, elytris (basi excepta), femoribus basi, tibiis tarsisque,

obscure æneo-ferrugineis; prothorace quam latiori sat longiori.
 [Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $\frac{4}{5}$ line (vix).

As in *O. humeralis*, Saund., the head, the prothorax, the basal five or six joints of the antennæ, and the legs, are clothed with long hairs. The front part of the elytra also is hairy. The extreme apex of the antennæ is obscurely yellow. Rather more than the basal $\frac{1}{8}$ of the elytra is bright blue, whence this colour gradually fades into dull ferruginous with a slight metallic tone.

Western Australia; taken by E. Meyrick, Esq.

AMPHIRHOE SLOANEI, sp.nov.

Picea; capite, antennarum basi, prothorace antice, elytris basin versus, pedibusque (femorum clava excepta), rufis; abdomine nonnullis exemplis rufescenti; elytris intus subtilius, extus fortius, crebre rugulose punctulatis; his apice biapiculatis vittis 2, interna elongata, externa perbrevis, flavo-eburatis; prothorace quam latiori longiori; tarsorum anticorum articulo basali elongato subparallelo.
 [Long. 6-7, lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ - $1\frac{2}{5}$ lines.

This species appears to be mixed in collections with *A. decora*, Newm., to which it bears much resemblance, and from which it differs as follows:—it is a more slender insect, with the ferruginous parts much brighter,—the head especially (which in *decora* is piceous behind) being unicolorous and of quite an orange ferruginous tone; the prothorax is more elongate and less swollen on the sides (in *decora* by measurement it is scarcely longer than its greatest width, in this species decidedly so); the inner extremity of the apical truncation of the elytra is obsolete, the outer distinctly, spinose; the basal joint of the anterior tarsi in both sexes is much longer than wide and is almost parallel-sided, whereas the same joint in *decora* is of a triangular shape and is scarcely longer than its width across the apex.

My specimens of *decora* were taken near Port Lincoln,—and they are evidently identical with the species figured by Lacordaire

as *A. decora*. The original type is from Tasmania. My examples of *A. Sloanei* were taken by Mr. T. G. Sloane in Gippsland, Victoria.

PHALOTA OBSCURA, sp.nov.

Fusco-brunnea, elytris (nonnullis exemplis basin versus solum), antennis, tibiis, tarsisque, paullo dilutioribus; pilis longis erectis sparsius vestita; prothorace transversim rugato; elytris crebre sat fortiter subrugulose punctulatis. [Long. 3, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ line (vix).

The prothorax is almost twice as long as its greatest breadth. The elytra are rounded behind, and scarcely flattened dorsally. This species is coloured very differently from the two previously described. I have seen a good many specimens which scarcely vary except in the elytra having their whole surface or only the basal part of a paler hue than the head and prothorax. It differs from its congeners also, it would seem, in having a wide channel (much abbreviated at both ends) down the prothorax and also in having the prothorax very distinctly transversely wrinkled; mixed up with, and much obscured by, this transverse wrinkling there is close rather fine and rugulose puncturation.

Port Lincoln; also sent to me from Victoria by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

LYCHROSIS.

Having lately acquired specimens appertaining to this genus from several parts of Northern Australia I have been compelled to regard the examples from the N. Territory of S. Australia (mentioned in the "Proceedings" for 1888, p. 1469) as distinct from *P. luctuosus*, Pasc., to which I attributed them. The pattern on the elytra in all the species I have seen varies to such an extent that I fear little reliance can be placed on it for distinguishing species. The specimens from the N. Territory, however, have much longer antennæ than *L. luctuosus* (they slightly exceed the length of the body in both sexes). Whether they are *L. afflictus*, Pasc., I cannot make up my mind, as the description

of that insect does not mention the length of the antennæ; if they are identical with it the description must have been founded on a much darker example than any I have seen, but in some respects (*e.g.*, the greater size and the colouring of the antennæ) they seem to correspond very well. The specimen coming nearest to actual identity with Mr. Pascoe's fig. of *L. luctuosus* was sent to me from Northern Queensland by Mr. T. G. Sloane, but it was accompanied by another so extremely different in markings that I cannot satisfy myself absolutely of the two not being specifically distinct. I think the genus requires to be studied by some one resident in tropical Australia, who could be certain which specimens were taken actually in company.

ILLÆNA, Er.

There appears to be little doubt that *Neissa*, Pasc., is identical with this genus. Mr. Pascoe distinguishes his genus on the ground of its having the prothorax "abruptly spined" at the sides, whereas Erichson calls that of *Illæna* only "slightly nodose at the sides." Erichson, however, though using this expression in characterising the *genus*, yet in describing the *species* varies it somewhat, saying that the sides of the prothorax are "furnished with a small tubercle," which certainly brings the character of *Neissa* too near it to justify generic distinction. Mr. Pascoe's S. Australian species are very likely to be distinct from Erichson's Tasmanian *I. exilis*, although no very good distinctive character is mentioned for the smaller one. I possess examples (from Port Lincoln) of an insect that is probably identical with *Illæna* (*Neissa*) *inconspicua*, Pasc.; and also a single example (from Western Australia) of the following apparently new species.

ILLÆNA MEYRICKI, sp.nov.

Sat angusta; fusco-picea, ore, antennis, pedibus, elytrisque, dilutioribus; his piceo-notatis; corpore supra obscure sat crasse

nec crebre (capite prothoraceque nihilominus paullo crebrius) punctulatis; antennarum articulo tertio primo manifeste longiori.

[Long. $1\frac{4}{5}$, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ lines.

Compared with the S. Australian insect which I take to be *I. (Neissa) inconspicua*, Pasc., this species is evidently of a narrower and more parallel form, and has the 3rd and 4th antennal joints longer in comparison with the scape. The example before me is somewhat abraded, but I should judge that a fresh specimen would be marked and coloured very similarly to Mr. Pascoe's insect. Unfortunately in the description of *I. exilis*, Er., the 3rd joint of the antennæ is not compared in length with the scape, but Erichson's species is said to be "black," with certain parts "reddish pitchy;" and as the insect I am describing has no black coloration whatever, and the two are found in very widely separated localities, it is not at all likely that they are identical. In all the specimens I have seen of this genus the surface of the prothorax is a little uneven; in *I. inconspicua* the unevenness is very ill-defined, but seems to consist of one or more obscure transverse wheals and a slightly more apparent longitudinal carina which is best defined in front; in the present insect the unevenness of the prothoracic surface is not quite so ill-defined, and when carefully examined is found to consist of two rather obscure round swellings placed one on either side of the middle line not far behind the front, and of a longitudinal keel which is scarcely evident except in its *hinder* half.

A perfectly fresh specimen of the species that I regard as *I. inconspicua* has the elytra marked as follows:—The darker portion being regarded as the ground colour a dull silvery stripe commences below each shoulder (where it is narrow) and runs (increasing in width all the way) in a slight curve to the suture,—which its front edge meets at a distance from the base of a quarter, and its hind edge of two-thirds, the length of the suture. From the hinder point where this stripe touches the suture another stripe similarly coloured (narrow at the suture and widening externally) runs across obliquely to a point a little before the apex of the lateral

margin ; the space occupied by these stripes is slightly depressed. The basal crest is placed longitudinally on each elytron. The lighter part of the elytra being regarded as the ground colour, there appear,—a common somewhat quadrate, dark basal spot,—a subtriangular dark spot on each elytron having its base on the lateral margin and its apex (which is truncated and forms an obscure longitudinal carina) near the suture,—and a common, subtriangular, apical, dark spot. These markings are more obscure as specimens are less fresh, but in all I have seen of the genus I can discern traces of them. In the specimen on which I found *I. Meyricki* they are *extremely* obscure.

Western Australia; collected by E. Meyrick, Esq.

PHYTOPHAGA.

DIAPHANOPS.

Dr. Chapuis in Vol. X. of the “Genera des Coléoptères” mentions the existence in collections of several forms closely allied to *D. Westermanni*, Boh., some of which he thinks may be distinct species. I have recently examined the specimens appertaining to this genus in my own collection and in that of the South Australian Museum, all from Western Australia, and find among them three forms that certainly appear to be specifically distinct *inter se*. I am doubtful whether any one of them is *D. Westermanni*, but one is sufficiently near to be disqualified from being regarded as certainly distinct. The points in which it differs from the description of *Rhynchostomis curculionides*, Lac., (which Dr. Chapuis asserts to be identical with *D. Westermanni*) are as follows,—the prothorax is less elongate and more coarsely punctured than the description would lead one to expect. The length of the prothorax is said to be $\frac{2}{3}$ greater than the width. I cannot help thinking that this statement is founded on a mistaken observation, for although the prothorax on casual view appears very elongate I find that careful measurement shows the widest part of the prothorax in all the examples I have seen of the genus to measure at most very slightly less than the

length. The surface of the prothorax is said to be "covered with fine rugosities hardly distinct under a lens"; although this appears to be the case in a fresh specimen owing to the presence of pubescence I find that the removal of the pubescence exposes a surface very distinctly, although finely, rugulose-punctulate.

DIAPHANOPS MEYRICKI, sp.nov.

Oblongus, postice angustatus; rufo-brunneus, pilis densis (supra pallide brunneis, subtus albidis) tectus; palpis nigris; prothorace quam basi latiori quinta parte longiori; elytris utrinque oblique impressis; antennis corporis dimidio sat brevioribus.

[Long. $5\frac{3}{5}$, lat. 2 lines.

The entire insect (except the palpi) is of a uniform pale reddish brown colour densely clothed with silky pubescence on every part except the antennæ, which however are quite concolorous with the general surface. The pubescence is of the ground colour on the upper surface except the scutellum, which together with the underside is silvery white. The whole upper and under surface is finely and very closely punctulate, but the sculpture is entirely hidden beneath the pubescence. The sides of the prothorax are gently concave from the base to beyond the middle where the segment is nearly as wide as at the base and whence they converge slightly to the apex; a longitudinal median carina is feebly indicated on the hinder half of the dorsal surface. The elytra across the base are twice as wide as the base of the prothorax and are evenly and rather strongly narrowed to their apex; the oblique impression on either side is quite distinct but not sharply limited, commencing near the lateral margin a little behind the shoulder and terminating about the middle of the disc half-way to the apex; the elytra are obliquely truncate behind. The antennæ are of the length of the prothorax and head (including the rostrum) together. *Inter alia* the shorter antennæ, of a unicolorous bright pale brown, appear to distinguish the species from *D. Westermanni*.

Three specimens, quite identical *inter se*, were sent to me from Western Australia by E. Meyrick, Esq.

DIAPHANOPS PARALLELUS, sp.nov.

Oblongus, sat parallelus; brunneo-niger, pilis densis (supra griseo-brunneis subtus albidis) tectus; palpis nigris; antennarum articulis basi, tibiisque, rufis; prothorace quam basi latiori vix longiori; elytris lateraliter haud oblique impressis; antennis corporis dimidio sat brevioribus. [Long. 4, lat. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

The pubescence does not differ much in colour from that of *D. Meyricki*,—but that of the upper surface (in the example before me) wants the bright, silky tinge that is displayed on the latter species. The prothorax is of similar form, but is scarcely longer than its width at the base, where moreover the width is scarcely greater than at the dilatation near the front. The elytra differ from those of *D. Meyricki* in being almost parallel nearly to the apex, in their greater convexity, their more rounded apices and in their more even surface. The antennæ are equal in length to $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of the whole body. It should be noted that the tibiæ are somewhat infusate near their apex.

The parallel form, smaller size, and differently coloured antennæ will distinguish this species from *D. Meyricki*. From the older species the shortness of the antennæ will distinguish it,—as in that insect M. Lacordaire says that they are half as long as the whole body, which I find to be their length in the specimens that I attribute to it; I should judge from the description too that *D. Westermanni* is a less convex insect than this and has a more elongate prothorax. If I am right in my determination of *D. Westermanni* it differs from the present species also in being much less parallel.

A single specimen was taken in Western Australia by E. Meyrick, Esq.

LEMA BIFASCIATA, Fab.

I have received from Dr. Bovill a single specimen (taken in the Northern Territory) which agrees very well with Olivier's brief

description of this insect except in having the hinder part of the under surface of a dark piceous colour. Notwithstanding this colour discrepancy I think it is probably conspecific with the insect described by Fabricius,—the exact habitat of which has not, so far as I know, been previously recorded.

CRIOCERIS RECENS, sp.nov.

Oblongo-parallela; piceo-nigra; elytris basi sat late, ad latera antice anguste, rufescentibus; capite inæquali fortius crebrius punctulato, antice sat producto, sparsim argenteo-pubescenti; antennis crassis, articulo 5° ceteris longiore; prothorace trans medium sparsius minus subtiliter punctulato, antice posticeque lævigato, pone medium transversim impresso, quam longiori paullo latiori, basi quam antice latiori, ad latera coarctato; scutello angusto elongato; elytris postice vix dilatatis, vix striatis, antice sparsim sat crasse seriatim punctulatis, punctis post medium vix distinctis; corpore subtus medio obscure rufescenti, sparsim argenteo-pubescenti. [Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 2 lines.

Allied to *C. fuscomaculata*, Clk., but larger and entirely different in colour and markings, &c., &c. The uniform dark pitchy colour of the antennæ and legs (only the extreme base of the former and the tarsi of the latter being obscurely reddish in the example before me) will suffice to distinguish this species from all its Australian congeners.

N. Territory of S. Australia (Dr. Bovill).

TERILLUS.

The following species is very different in facies and in several of its characters from typical members of this genus and I feel much hesitation in associating it with them. It would appear however to bear a good deal of resemblance to *T. perplexus*, Baly, —so that I think I shall not be far wrong in connecting it with that insect. Dr. Chapuis' tabulation of *Eumolpidae* (Gen. Col. X.) would refer it to *Terillus*.

TERILLUS SUTURALIS, sp.nov.

Sat elongatus ; subparallelus ; ferrugineus, mandibulis apice, scutellum, suturaque, piceis vel nigris ; pilis sat longis pallidis gracilibus (supra nonnullis robustis squamiformibus intermixtis,—his sublineatim dispositis) sat crebre vestitus ; supra sat æqualiter crassius subrugulose, subtus multo subtilius, punctulatus ; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo latiori, antice minus angustato, lateribus rotundatis. Maris tarsorum anteriorum 4 articulo 1° sat fortiter dilatato, segmento ventrali 5° postice late arcuatim emarginato.

Western Australia ; taken by E. Meyrick, Esq.

CUDNELLIA, gen.nov.

Corpus ovale, supra glabrum, subtus pilis erectis minus conspicuis vestitum. Caput verticale usque ad oculos thoraci insertum. Oculi fortiter granulati, subrotundati, sat prominentes. Antennæ corporis dimidio paullo longiores, apicem versus minus incrassatæ. Prothorax ad latera valde declivis, antice fortiter productus, lateribus integris. Scutellum parvum, transversum. Elytra ovalia, coagmentata, abdomen arcte amplectentia. Prosternum inter coxas minus latum, postice truncatum minus dilatatum, episternis antice haud convexis. Femora inermia, medio dilatata. Tibiæ validæ, simplices, apice externo dente dilatato. Tarsi robusti, articulo 3° profunde bilobo, posticorum articulo primo sequentibus 2 conjunctis paullo breviori. Unguiculi appendiculati, divaricati. Metasternum prosterni dimidio vix longius.

I am in considerable doubt as to the affinity of this insect. It bears much resemblance to the species which Dr. Chapuis groups together under the name "*Clidonotites*,"—indeed I found it in company with a *Strumatophyma*. But these are *Chrysomelides*, and the present insect having the 3rd joint of its tarsi deeply and narrowly bilobed should stand through that character among the

Eumolpides, with which tribe it agrees also in the form of the anterior coxæ and prosternal episterna. I am, however, unable to assign it with confidence to any of Dr. Chapuis' groups of *Eumolpides*. By the tabulation of these groups in the Gen. Col. X. p. 229, it would be assigned to the *Iphimeites*, but it does not seem to resemble any of those genera satisfactorily. Its elytra soldered together, and closely embracing the hind body (so that a considerable portion of their lateral part is visible only from beneath), its very short metasternum, and prosternal *episterna* not or scarcely convex in front, are sufficient, taken together, to distinguish it from all its allies. Its habits appear to resemble those of *Pachnephorus* and *Colaspidea*, but I cannot find sufficient reason to treat it as really allied to those genera. The name of the genus is derived from the native Australian name of the district in which I found the insect.

Port Lincoln ; under stones.

CUDNELIA MYSTICA, sp.nov.

Ænea ; labro, palporum antennarumque basi, capite subtus, pedibusque (his plus minus infuscatis), rufo-testaceis ; capite crebre fortiter, prothorace duplo (subtiliter et minus subtiliter), scutello vix perspicue, elytris profunde crasse sublineatim minus crebre, punctulatis ; his postice substriatis, interstitiis subcostatis ; corpore subtus crebre fortiter punctulato.

[Long. $1\frac{2}{5}$, lat. 1 line (vix).

The basal joint of the antennæ is moderately large and stout ; it together with the 2nd joint (which is about half its size) is testaceous ; joints 3-6 are of a pitchy colour, somewhat slender, not differing much *inter se* in length (joint 5 however slightly longest) and about as long as joint 2 ; the remaining joints are nearly black, 7-10 a little longer than 5 and somewhat dilated being of an elongate triangular form, 11 of similar size but oval in shape. The claws are thick and swollen in appearance with the basal piece angulate beneath. The sides of the prothorax are very strongly

rounded, its puncturation sparse on the disc but becoming close and coarser towards the sides. The antennæ are thinly clothed with long fine hairs.

Port Lincoln ; under stones.

N.B.—Some smaller specimens (long. $1\frac{1}{5}$ lines, vix), with puncturation slightly coarser throughout, and antennæ and palpi scarcely infusate towards the apex are probably to be regarded as a mere variation,—or possibly pertain to the other sex.

RHINOBIOLUS, gen.nov.

Corpus oblongum ; supra glabrum ; subtus pilis adpressis parce vestitum. Caput verticale, usque ad oculos thoraci insertum, antice sat cylindricum subrostriforme. Oculi sat magni, rotundati, sat convexi, minus fortiter granulati. Antennæ corporis dimidio paullo longiores, medio graciles, apicem versus minus incrassatæ. Prothorax sat convexus, antice medio fortiter prominens, lateribus integris. Scutellum transversum, sat parvum. Prosternum inter coxas sat latum, postice truncatum dilatatum, episternis antice haud convexis. Femora inermia, medio minus dilatata. Tibiæ simplices, modice robustæ, apice externo minus dentato. Tarsi sat robusti (posticis manifeste longioribus gracioribus), articulo 3° profunde bilobo, posticorum articulo primo secundo vix longiori. Unguiculi appendiculati, divaricati. Labrum magnum. Mandibula porrecta.

This appears to be an extremely anomalous genus and I am quite unable to specify any other as being its near ally. I do not, however, observe any character suggesting a doubt of its belonging to the *Eumolpidae* (of which it has quite the facies) except that its antennæ are not quite so widely separated at the base as is usual in the family. But I believe this to be merely an accidental discrepancy connected with the very peculiar form of the head. This organ is produced into a short wide thick beak, with parallel sides, extending forward beyond the base of the antennæ slightly

further than the length of the basal joint of the antennæ. This clypeus is not separated by any conspicuous suture from the rest of the head. The labrum is scarcely shorter than the clypeus. From the antennæ forward the head is somewhat declivous,—so that (the entire head being placed vertically) the front outline of the same as viewed from the side seems to bend back slightly towards the prosternum, somewhat after the manner of *Rhinaria* in the *Curculionidæ*. The mode of insertion of the antennæ is a little suggestive of *Haltica*, but the hind femora are not at all stouter than the intermediate ones, nor are channelled beneath for the reception of their tibiæ. There is an evident interval between the front of the eye and the level of the insertion of the antennæ which moreover is distinctly nearer to the middle longitudinal line of the head than is the inner margin of the eye, but this is accompanied by a narrowing of the head itself.

In Dr. Chapuis' tabulation of groups of *Eumolpidæ* this genus would fall in the *Iphimeites*, and I think it is perhaps more allied to *Terillus* than to any other previously described genus.

RHINOBOLUS NITIDUS, sp.nov.

Nitidus; niger; capite viridi-micante, prothorace elytrisque anguste viridi-marginatis; labro, mandibulis, antennis (his articulo ultimo apice nigro), pedibusque, testaceis; capite lævigato (spatio inter oculos crebrius fortius punctulato excepto); prothoracis disco sparsim subtilius lateribus fortius paullo crebrius, elytris profunde sparsius sublineatim, punctulatis. [Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

Of the antennæ joint 1 is moderately long and stout,—2 half as long and equally stout,—3-6 slender and moderately long (5 the longest of them),—7-11 feebly incrassated (7 and 11 the longest of them, each about as long as the basal joint). The prothorax is strongly transverse with very strongly rounded sides; it is but little narrower in front than at the base. The awes are moderately stout, their basal piece feebly dentate.

Yorke's Peninsula; on foliage of *Eucalyptus*

AGETINUS ÆQUALIS, Blackb.

A small series of this insect recently sent from the Northern Territory by Dr. Bovill displays a considerable variety in colour and size,—some specimens being much smaller (long. $1\frac{2}{5}$ lines) than the type, and there being green and blue as well as copper coloured specimens among them. I do not think however that they represent more than one species.

TOMYRIS RASA, sp.nov.

Oblonga; nitida; supra igneo-cuprea, clypeo antice læte viridi marginato; subtus æneo-viridis, prosterno et abdomine postice cupreo-micantibus; ore, palpis, antennis (articulo ultimo apice nigro excepto), pedibusque, flavis; corpore supra sat æqualiter confertissime subtiliter subaspere punctulato, brevissime confertim aureo-pubescenti; sternis subcrasse, abdomine subtiliter, crebre punctulatis, sat crebre albido-pubescentibus; oculis fortiter convexis; elytris postice sat abrupte declivibus. [Long. $2\frac{1}{3}$, lat. $1\frac{2}{5}$ lines.

The antennæ are about $\frac{3}{4}$ the whole length of the body. The clypeus is bidentate in front. The surface of the head is very gently convex. The prothorax is not much less than twice as wide as long; its front margin is not much narrower than its base and the sides are rather evenly but not very strongly rounded; viewed from above, however, the front appears much narrower than the base, and the sides appear very strongly rounded, with their greatest divergence very near the base. The elytra are not more than $\frac{1}{6}$ again as wide as the prothorax and are about double the length of the head and prothorax together. The sculpture of the upper surface is conspicuously asperate though fine, and is so close that the surface might almost be called coriaceous rather than punctulate.

This species is much larger than those previously described except *T. pulchella*, Chap., from which it differs in colour and in

the uniform asperate puncturation of its upper surface, the elytra in *T. pulchella* being very finely striolate. The shortness and comparative coarseness of the pubescence in this species suggests the idea of a hairy surface that has been closely shaved. In some lights the prothorax shows a very faint dorsal impressed channel.

Port Lincoln ; also on Yorke's Peninsula.

TOMYRIS NEGLIGENS, sp.nov.

Oblonga ; minus nitida ; cupreo-ænea ; clypeo antice læte viridi marginato ; subtus viridis ; ore, palpis, antennis (articulo ultimo apice vix infuscato) pedibusque, flavis ; corpore supra sat æqualiter confertissime subtiliter aspere punctulato, brevissime confertim aureo-pubescenti ; sternis abdomineque dense albo-pubescentibus ; oculis minus fortiter convexis ; elytris postice haud abrupte declivibus. [Long. $2\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

Very closely allied to the preceding. The upper surface (under the pubescence) is much less shining and much less vividly coloured, and its puncturation (especially on the elytra) is markedly more asperate in character. The apex of the last antennal joint is hardly infuscate. The eyes are very much less prominent. The prothorax (viewed from above) appears to be less rounded on the sides and less narrowed in front ; the true margin (which is invisible from above owing to the sides being strongly declivous) is seen when viewed from the side to be very little different from that of *T. rasa* in curvature, but to have its angles with both the front margin and base much better defined ; the hind angle is here almost a right angle, but in *T. rasa* is quite rounded off. The elytra are less abruptly declivous behind. The humeral calli are of a green colour. The 5th ventral segment in the male bears a large transversely quadrate excavation divided into two parts by an obscure carina which runs down its middle. The basal joint of the anterior tarsi in the same sex is scarcely dilated.

Yorke's Peninsula ; unique in my collection.

N.B.—I have before me three specimens,—from another locality on Yorke's Peninsula,—which differ from the above in being smaller (long. $2\frac{1}{5}$ lines) and differently coloured, the colour varying from deep copper to a dull green, but they are all clothed with pubescence similar to that of *T. negligens*; the antennæ seem a little shorter than in that species, but as I do not observe any well-defined structural distinction it will be better to regard them as merely vars.

TOMYRIS OBSCURA, sp.nov.

Oblonga; minus nitida; nigra; antennarum articulis (ultimis 2 exceptis) basi obscure ferrugineis; corpore supra crebre subfortiter aspere punctulato, brevissime sparsius albido-pubescenti, subtus sparsim punctulato sparsim albido-pubescenti; oculis fortiter convexis; elytris postice sat abrupte declivibus.

[Long. $2\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

This species differs from all others known to me of the genus by its uniform black colour, varied only by a brassy green front of the clypeus, by very short white pubescence which is neither very close nor conspicuous, and by the ferruginous colour of parts of the antennæ. It is also notable for having its puncturation decidedly more rugulose on the elytra than on other parts, these organs presenting a slight appearance of striation on the disc and being strongly punctulate-striate, with elevated interstices, in the hinder half of the portion near the lateral margin, and their pubescence tending to run a little in longitudinal lines. The prosternum is evidently wider between the anterior coxæ than in *T. rasa* and most of its congeners. If this species be compared with *T. rasa* it will be seen that the eyes are slightly less prominent, that the prothorax is less convex and less rounded on the sides and that the elytra are much rougher in appearance with indications of striation which is entirely absent in *T. rasa*. The two or three joints of the antennæ preceding the last are somewhat compressed, and dilated from the base to the apex.

Port Lincoln.

TOMYRIS LÆTA, sp.nov.

Oblonga ; sat angusta ; subnitida ; læte viridis, abdomine cupreo vel aureo-micante, labro, mandibulis, palpis, antennis (articulo ultimo apice obscuro excepto), pedibusque, flavis ; corpore supra sat æqualiter confertissime subtiliter aspere punctulato, brevissime confertim aureo-pubescenti, subtus sat fortiter minus crebre punctulato, sat dense albo-pubescenti ; oculis fortiter convexis ; elytris postice minus abrupte declivibus. [Long. $1\frac{4}{5}$ - $2\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $\frac{4}{5}$ (vix)-1 line.

Apart from colour, very like *T. rasa* but a narrower species, its elytra more closely finely and rugulose punctulate, and its mesosternum very evidently narrower between the intermediate coxæ. From *T. obscura* it differs widely in colour, in sculpture, in the narrowness of the prosternum between the anterior coxæ, &c. From *T. viridula*, Er., which it resembles in colour, it differs in the very fine and close sculpture of the prothorax, &c. [The sexual characters are described under *T. impressicollis*.]

Yorke's Peninsula.

TOMYRIS GRACILIS, sp.nov.

Anguste oblonga ; sat nitida ; aureo-pubescenti ; viridis, abdomine cupreo-micante, labro, mandibulis, palpis, antennis (articulo ultimo apice nigro excepto), pedibusque, flavis ; capite prothoraceque fortiter rugulose sat crebre, elytris confertim aspere minus fortiter, punctulatis ; corpore subtus antice confertim, postice sparsius, punctulato ; oculis sat fortiter convexis ; elytris postice minus abrupte declivibus ; prothorace transversim impresso ; antennis corpore longioribus, articulo 4° 3° tertia parte longiori.

[Long. $1\frac{3}{5}$ (vix), lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

The puncturation of the head and prothorax,—very much coarser and stronger than of the elytra,—will distinguish this species from most of its congeners, and the inequality *inter se* of the 3rd and

4th joints of the antennæ is also a strong character. The antennæ are decidedly, though not much, longer than the whole body. The transverse impression across the disc of the prothorax is well-defined and strong. In the male the whole middle part of the 4th and 5th ventral segments is occupied by a large deep excavation very like that in *T. impressicollis* but without the erect lateral processes. The basal joint of the front tarsi is very little dilated.

This species must be near *T. viridula*, Er., (from Tasmania), but as the author of that species expressly states that the 3rd and 4th joints of the antennæ are equal I must regard the two as distinct. Tasmania and S. W. Australia have so few species in common that I have no doubt other differences would appear if my example could be compared with Erichson's type.

Port Lincoln.

N.B.—A female (also from Port Lincoln) which I attribute doubtfully to this species is a wider insect, with antennæ scarcely differing from those of the male; its colour is coppery-æneous with greenish reflections.

TOMYRIS IMPRESSICOLLIS, sp.nov.

Oblonga; sat angusta; sat nitida; viridis vel æneo-viridis, abdomine aureo-micante, labro, mandibulis, palpis, antennis (articulo ultimo apice obscuro excepto), pedibusque, flavis; corpore supra confertissime subtiliter aspere (elytris minus aspere) punctulato, brevissime confertim aureo-pubescenti, subtus sat leviter minus crebre punctulato, minus dense albo-pubescenti; oculis fortiter convexis; elytris postice minus abrupte declivibus; prothorace transversim late impresso. [Long. 2½, lat. 1 line (vix).

Very close to *T. læta*, but seems to be distinct. It differs from it as follows;—a more or less elongate shining elevated slender line runs down the middle of the clypeus; the colour is dull or brassy green rather than a bright clear green, and the general

surface is decidedly more nitid; the puncturation of the elytra is feebler, less asperate, and not so close, while that of the rest of the body is similar to that of *T. læta*. The prothorax has a very distinct, though not sharply defined, wide depression crossing the middle of the disc. On the underside the ventral segments are of a golden coppery colour. The sexual characters in the ventral segments, too, are different. One sex (apparently the female) in all the species of *Tomyris* that I have examined has the apex of the 5th segment widely and gently emarginate with its apical border a little thickened and reflexed. (This structure varies to some extent with the species but not in a manner that seems available for description). In the other sex of this species the 4th and 5th segments are occupied by a large deep common fovea of almost circular form, on either side of which near its apex are two stout blunt erect spines placed close together. In *T. læta* the 4th segment of the male does not present any peculiarity, but the 5th segment is of remarkable structure difficult to describe, appearing different in different lights. As far as I can ascertain a large square excavation occupies its middle part, but some parts stand up in this excavation to the level of the general surface, and these in some lights (when regarded obliquely) appear almost to fill up the excavation so as to give the appearance of the surface of the segment being cut up by a deep irregular channel. In this species also the basal joint of the anterior tarsi is very strongly dilated in the male, while in *T. læta* it is only slightly dilated.

Port Lincoln.

TOMYRIS LONGICORNIS, sp.nov.

Oblonga; sat angusta; minus nitida; æneo-cuprea; clypeo antice, elytris latera versus, capite subtus, coxis, metasternoque, læte viridibus; labro, mandibulis, palpis, antennis (articulo ultimo apice obscuro excepto), pedibusque, flavis; corpore supra confertissime subtiliter aspere punctulato, sat breviter sat confertim argenteo-pubescenti, subtus antice sat confertim postice sat sparsim leviter punctulato, sat dense albo-pubescenti; oculis sat fortiter convexis; elytris postice minus abrupte declivibus; prothorace

transversim late impresso; antennis gracilibus corpore vix brevioribus, articulo 3° 4° manifeste breviori. [Long. 2, lat. $\frac{4}{5}$ line.

A narrower and more slender insect than the preceding, and differently coloured, with longer and more slender antennæ, the pubescence on the elytra showing a decided tendency to run in rows; the prothorax is narrower, being not more than half again as wide as long. I have not seen a male of this species.

Port Lincoln.

TOMYRIS ÆNEA, sp.nov.

Oblonga; sat brevis; sat nitida; ænea vix cupreo-micans; capite plus minus viridi; labro, palpis, mandibulis, antennis (articulo ultimo apice obscuro), pedibusque, flavis; corpore supra subtiliter vix confertim sat aspere punctulato, setis brevibus argenteis suberectis minus confertim vestito, subtus sternis crebre sat fortiter, abdomine sparsius subtilius punctulato, obscure argenteo-pubescenti; oculis sat fortiter convexis; elytris postice minus abrupte declivibus; prothorace transversim late impresso; antennis corpore brevioribus, articulis 6-10 paullo compressis elongato-subconicis, 3° et 4° inter se æqualibus; capite inter oculos longitudinaliter carinato. [Long. $1\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

The front part of the disc of the prothorax is much less closely punctulate than the other parts of the same,—a very distinctive character. This species is very distinct from all previously described on account of its less crowded puncturation and (especially) the structure of its antennæ, which are stouter than in any of the preceding and have each of the five joints preceding the last slightly compressed and very gently dilated from the base to the apex so that the apical portion of the antennæ appears to be slightly serrate. This antennal character might possibly justify generic separation,—but as still more decided antennal modifications appear in the species next to be described I think its value of less importance than it appears at the first glance. The insect possesses all the essential characters of *Tomyris*,—prosteronum evenly concave in front, claws appendiculate with the basal

piece very broad, posterior 4 tibiæ emarginate externally before the apex, body pubescent, apical joint of antennæ appendiculate.

In the male the 5th ventral segment is of very complicated structure and presents different appearances from different points of view; when looked at from vertically above it there is seen to be a rather small somewhat semicircular excavation occupying the whole length of its middle part, with a narrow longitudinal shining keel running down the middle of the excavation. This is not unlike the structure of the corresponding part in *T. negligens*, but in that insect the excavation occupies a larger area and is differently shaped, and the central keel is much wider and feebler. The basal joint of the anterior tarsi in the male is not much dilated. A female, which I believe appertains to this species, is somewhat larger than the male (long. $1\frac{2}{5}$ lines) and has the head unicolorous with the rest of the body, and antennæ not much longer than half the whole insect.

Port Lincoln.

TOMYRIS ANTENNATA, sp.nov.

Breviter oblonga; sat nitida; supra capillis argenteis erectis minus sparsim vestita; nigro-ænea, capite antice plus minus viridi; labro, mandibulis (his, nonnullis exemplis, apice infuscatis), palpis, antennis (articulis ultimis apice nigricantibus exæptis), tibiis (his plus minus infuscatis), tarsisque, brunneo-testaceis; capite prothoraceque (illo inter oculos carina nitida instructo) sat confertim, elytris sparsius, fortius punctulatis; corpore subtus pedibusque sat longe sat dense albo-vestitis; prosterno confertissime, metasterno sat confertim (medio sparsim), abdomine femoribusque sat sparsim, punctulatis; oculis sat fortiter convexis; elytris postice sat abrupte declivibus; prothorace vix transversim impresso; antennis corporis dimidio parum longioribus, articulis 6-10 sat fortiter compressis elongato-conicis, 3° et 4° inter se æqualibus.

[Long. $1\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $\frac{7}{10}$ line.

The structure of the antennæ of this insect (the subapical joints of which are very little longer than their greatest width and give

the apical part of the antennæ a distinctly serrated outline internally), and their comparative shortness, distinguish it at once from all the above and from all previously described species of *Tomyris*. *T. ænea*, however, makes a manifest approximation in this respect and *T. obscura* shows indications in the same direction. I have seen only one sex (apparently female) of this species.

Port Lincoln.

TOMYRIS DIFFICILIS, sp.nov.

Oblonga ; minus nitida ; ænea, vix cupreo-micans ; labro, mandibulis, palpis, antennis (articulis ultimis apice nigricantibus exceptis), pedibusque, flavis ; corpore supra sat æqualiter confertissime subtiliter aspere punctulato, breviter sat confertim argenteo-pubescenti, subtus antice confertim aspere (postice sparsius vix aspere) punctulato, minus dense pubescenti ; oculis sat fortiter convexis ; elytris postice minus abrupte declivibus ; prothorace transversim impresso ; antennis corpore sat brevioribus, articulis 6-10 paullo compressis elongato-subconicis, 3° et 4° inter se æqualibus. [Long. $1\frac{2}{3}$ (vix), lat. $\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

The antennæ are shorter, and have joints 6-10 much more evidently compressed and dilated, than those of *T. ænea* ; compared with those of *T. antennata* they are somewhat longer with less dilated joints. The puncturation of the upper surface distinguishes the present insect from both those just named, being very similar to the puncturation of some of the larger species of the genus,—especially *T. læta* and *negligens*. My two examples are both females.

Port Lincoln.

TOMYRIS (?) PARADOXA, sp.nov.

Late ovata ; glabra ; sat nitida ; subtus picea, vix æneo-micans ; supra æneo-cuprea ; labro (hoc exemplis nonnullis infuscato), antennis (his apicem versus obscuris), palpis, pedibusque rufo-testaceis ; capite verticali, prothoraci profunde insertum, crebre minus subtiliter (clypeo lævigato excepto) punctulato ; oculis magnis minus pro-

minentibus, vix sinuatis; prothorace fortiter transverso, valde convexo, coriaceo, subtiliter minus crebre punctulato, antice in medio sat fortiter producto, margine laterali leviter arcuata; elytris quam conjunctim latioribus parum longioribus, prope suturam subtilius—inde latera versus gradatim fortius—punctulatis, inter hæc puncta subtiliter minus sparsim punctulatis, pone humeros vix transversim strigosis, intra marginem lateralem profunde sulcatis latitudine majori mox pone basin posita; scutello sat magno, quinquangulo, crebre subtiliter punctulato; femoribus medio dilatatis, anticis medio dente minuto acuto instructis; tibiis intermediis leviter, posticis vix perspicue, emarginatis; prosterno antice concavo, margine reflexo, inter coxas sat lato, fortiter elevato-dilatato pone; abdominis segmentis 2-4 gradatim brevioribus; corpore subtus subtilius sat sparsim (prosterno crassius crebre excepto) punctulato. [Long. 2 (vix), lat. 1½ lines.

This and the next species cannot be regarded as genuine members of *Tomyris*; the glabrous body and different anterior margin of the prosternum would suffice to justify their separation,—but I think they are certainly allied to *Tomyris* and I am unwilling to give them a new generic name because they appear in many characters to agree so well with *Cleptor*, Lef., (placed by its author in the *Edusite*) that I cannot resist a doubt whether M. Lefèvre may not have overlooked the slight external emargination of the 4 hinder tibiæ and the peculiar anterior margin of the prosternum, and have founded his genus on a species congeneric with that now before me. This insect undoubtedly seems intermediate between *Tomyris* and *Edusia*. Its tibiæ,—although their external emargination is very feeble,—are those of *Tomyris*. The prosternum does not agree with that of either genus; it resembles *Tomyris* rather than *Edusia* in having no part of its front margin convex in a forward direction, but the whole of that margin is bent *upwards* (forming an increased receptacle for the head). The anterior coxæ are separated about as widely as in *Tomyris obscura*, the hind portion of the prosternum from the point where it begins to dilate hindward bring abruptly on a higher plane than the

anterior portion. The general facies is much like *Chrysomela* but the penultimate joint of the tarsi deeply bilobed is that of a *Eumolpid*. The antennæ are a little more than half as long as the whole body ; joint 1 moderately elongate, piriform ; 2 rather more than half 1 ; 3 more slender and slightly longer than 2 ; 4-6 equal to each other and scarcely longer than 3 ; 7-11 all lightly dilated.

Port Lincoln.

TOMYRIS (?) MINOR, sp. nov.

Late ovata ; glabra ; sat nitida ; subtus piceo-viridis, latera versus lætius viridis ; supra cuprea, capite viridi, prothorace antice aureo-viridi ; labro, palpis, antennis, pedibusque testaceis ; capite (clypeo excepto) crebrius sat fortiter, prothorace subtilius minus crebre, elytris ut *T. paradoxæ* sed fortius, punctulatis ; scutello sublævi. [Long. $1\frac{2}{5}$, lat. 1 line (vix).

This small species scarcely differs from the preceding in its structural characters ; the external emargination of the intermediate and hind tarsi is a little stronger, the front margin of the prosternum is not so distinctly turned up and the apical 5 joints of the antennæ are decidedly more dilated,—though in all of them the length decidedly exceeds the greatest width. The colour, the small size and the stronger puncturation readily distinguish it.

Port Lincoln ; also on Yorke's Peninsula.

Besides the preceding species I have in my collection an unique example of a *Tomyris* from Yorke's Peninsula, and another from Port Lincoln, but as they are both females it will probably be better to pass them by for the present.

The following tabulation will show clearly I hope the distinctive characters of the species described above.

A. Prosternum normal.....

B. Antennæ with each of the apical joints more than twice as long as its greatest width....

- C. Legs testaceous.....
- D. Prothorax with a wide shallow impression across the middle.....
- E. Antennæ long and slender ; joints 6-9 sub-cylindric and not dilated.....
- F. Puncturation of prothorax almost uniform with that of elytra.....
- G. Elytra coppery with lateral margins green..... *longicornis*.
- GG. Elytra entirely green *impressicollis*.
- FF. Puncturation of prothorax (especially in front) much coarser than of elytra..... *gracilis*.
- EE. Antennæ with joints 6-10 evidently compressed and elongate-triangular *cenea*.
- DD. Prothorax not impressed across the middle.....
- E. Eyes at least normally prominent.....
- F. Mesosternum wide between intermediate coxæ..... *rasa*.
- FF. Mesosternum narrow *lata*.
- EE. Eyes exceptionally slightly prominent..... *negligens*.
- CC. Legs black or nearly so..... *obscura*.
- BB. Antennæ with some of the joints not, or scarcely, twice as long as their greatest width.....
- C. Clothed with erect (and not particularly short) hair..... *antennata*.

- CC. Clothed with close short pubescence..... *difficilis*.
 AA. Prosternum abnormal.....
 B. Head coppery..... *paradoxa*
 BB. Head bright green..... *minor*.

EDUSOIDES, gen.nov.

Corpus oblongum, plus minus sat longe pubescens. Caput subverticale usque ad oculos thoraci insertum, oculis subintegris. Antennæ corporis dimidio subbreiores, articulis 5 ultimis moniliformibus. Prothorax fortiter transversus, lateribus integris. Scutellum sat transversum, quinquangulum. Elytra haud costata. Prosternum sat latum postice dilatatum truncatum, episternis antice vix perspicue convexis. Femora inermia, medio sat fortiter dilatata. Tibiæ validæ, breves, simplices, apice externe fortiter dentatæ. Tarsi robusti (maris posticorum 4 articulo primo valde dilatato). Unguiculi appendiculati, divaricati.

The following species cannot be referred to any hitherto characterised genus known to me; I am therefore compelled to find a new name for it. Although its facies is decidedly suggestive of *Edusia*, its place in Dr. Chapuis' classification would be difficult to assign, as the front margin of the prosternal episterna is so slightly convex and its inner angle so very slightly marked that I question whether the insect could be placed in the *Edusites*; the hinder tibiæ are not emarginate externally, the claws are appendiculate and the sides of the prothorax are entire.

EDUSOIDES PULCHER, sp.nov.

♂.—Oblongus; minus nitidus; supra alutacius; viridis, aureo-micans; labro, palpis, antennis (his apicem versus infuscatis), pedibusque, testaceis; capite confuse minus subtiliter, prothorace sparsius subtilius, elytris obscure crassius, punctulatis; subtus sat nitidus, aureo-viridis, longe minus crebre pubescens, metasterno

fortiter transversim rugato ; abdomine transversim acervatim punctulato, segmento ultimo late fortiter emarginato ; tarsorum anticorum 4 articulo basali fortiter dilatato.

[Long. $1\frac{1}{5}$ (vix), lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

The joints of the antennæ are all more or less bead-like,—the basal joint the largest, the second about a half smaller, the next four all smaller still but not differing much *inter se*, the apical five joints almost equal *inter se* and each a little smaller than the basal joint,—the 11th, however, a little longer (though not stouter) than the preceding. The legs are very stout, all the femora being strongly dilated in the middle, the tibiæ widening considerably to near the apex and then abruptly dilating at the extreme apex externally in a very strong and very sharp tooth. The basal joint of the four anterior tarsi is very large being about as wide as long and about as wide as the dilated apex of the tibia. The claws are appendiculate, the basal piece of the claw being produced in a sharp tooth internally. The elytra have some obscure transverse wrinkles behind the shoulder, and are feebly striate near the apex with feebly convex interstices.

Sent to me from Western Australia by E. Meyrick, Esq.

N.B.—The specimens of the preceding sent by Mr. Meyrick were accompanied by some females evidently congeneric, but I do not think certainly conspecific. They are larger and broader [long. $1\frac{3}{5}$, lat. 1 line (vix)], of a dark æneous colour, with the antennæ more slender, the joints of the same (especially joints 3-7) less bead-like, the pubescence much longer and more conspicuous on the underside and invading the sides of the upper surface, the external tooth on the tibiæ even longer, and of course the basal joint of the posterior four tarsi not dilated, nor the apex of the 5th ventral segment strongly emarginate. The convexity of the front of the prosternal episterna appears to be a trifle more pronounced in these females than in the male described above.

CHALCOMELA ILLUDENS, Baly.

The habitat of this species is given by its author as “? Adelaide.” I have seen no insect agreeing with the description in the numerous South Australian collections that have come under my notice,—but examples have been sent to me, taken near Brisbane by Mr. Bailey, which answer to the description very fairly. The description of the purple markings on the elytra corresponds a little doubtfully with the markings of the examples in question, but those markings are so ill-defined and in some lights agree so fairly well that I think my identification is correct.

STRUMATOPHYMA UNDULATIPENNIS, Clk.

I have met with an insect near P. Lincoln which agrees very well with Mr. Clark’s description, and differs from *S. verrucosa* as *undulatipennis* is said to do,—except in the absence of the reddish colour attributed to the sterna and antennæ of the latter species. This discrepancy may arise from Mr. Clark’s having described a somewhat immature specimen. *S. undulatipennis* was described on a unique example from W. Australia.

CHALCOLAMPRA ADELAIDÆ, sp.nov.

Brevis; ovalis; nitida; nigro-ænea; ore, antennis, palpis, pedibusque testaceis; prothorace duplo-punctato; elytris striato-punctulatis, interstitiis subtiliter punctulatis.

[Long. 2, lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ lines (vix).

Not unlike the European *Prasocuris aucta*, Fab., in shape, but a little more attenuated and prolonged behind. The entire upper surface is finely, evenly and closely punctulate,—the coarser sculpture being superadded to this system of fine even puncturation. The head is in some examples more or less red; the clypeus is separated from the front by a strong arched impression. The prothorax at the base is nearly twice as wide as it is long, the base being a

little less than half again as wide as the front which is gently concave, with obtuse angles; the sides are nearly straight from the base to beyond the middle, and then arcuately convergent; the base is gently bisinuate, widely roundly and rather strongly lobed in the middle, and very exactly applied to the elytra; the hind angles are well-defined; the coarser puncturation is in the middle sparing, and not much coarser than that of the general surface, but is larger and closer towards the margins. The elytra are very distinctly punctulate-striate quite to the apex, the interstices being almost perfectly flat. The claws are not far from being simple, the basal tooth being ill-defined, feeble, wide and very obtuse. The 3rd joint of the antennæ is considerably longer than the 4th.

This insect must be near the Tasmanian *C. pacifica*, Er., and *luteicornis*, Er., from both of which (apart from colour differences) it differs in having the sculpture of the elytra not obsolete near the apex; from *C. acervata*, Germ., it differs in colour, shape and sculpture as well as size.

Not rare near Adelaide; generally found (like most of its congeners) under bark.

CHALCOLAMPRA HURSTI, sp.nov.

Robusta; nigro-ænea; sat nitida; capite (nonnullis exemplis), ore, palpis, antennis, pedibusque piceo-rufis (his, plurimis exemplis, obscurioribus); prothorace duplo-punctulato; elytris sat fortiter punctulato-striatis; interstitiis late leviter inæqualiter convexis, lævigatis. [Long. 3-3 $\frac{1}{5}$, lat. 1 $\frac{3}{5}$ lines.

The antennæ are decidedly less than half as long as the whole insect, and slender, their 3rd joint much longer than the 4th which is equal to the 5th. The prothorax is considerably more than half again as wide as long, its base about half again as wide as its front which is rather strongly concave; the sides are contracted in a gentle curve from base to apex; the surface is covered with very fine lightly impressed and by no means close puncturation,

and also bears a system of coarser (but not very coarse) puncturation which is rather evenly distributed (except on the hinder part of the disc where it fails), and is not much coarser on the sides than elsewhere. The elytral sculpture is scarcely enfeebled towards the apex. The interstices are for the most part very evidently convex but in an irregular fashion some parts of the same interstice being more convex than others, and the convexity being here and there extended laterally so as almost to interrupt the striation; all these irregularities however are feeble and not at all sharply defined, but they give the elytra a somewhat blotchy appearance. Compared with *C. repens*, Germ., this species (apart from colour differences) has the antennæ much more slender, the joints of the same differently proportioned *inter se*, the prothorax less transverse and differently punctured, the elytral interstices less evenly convex, &c., &c.; compared with *C. acervata*, Germ., (which is supposed to be identical with *ænea*, Boisd.) it presents similar antennal differences, its prothorax differs by the concavity of its front margin, the much greater closeness and evenness of its coarser system of puncturation, &c., &c., and the elytra by the convexity of their interstices. Two species have been previously recorded from Queensland,—*C. marmorata*, Baly, which has yellowish elytra sprinkled with piceous patches,—and *C. rufipes*, Jac., which has the prothorax very sparingly punctulate, besides colour differences.

Taken near Brisbane by Mr. Hurst; several specimens.

N.B.—Specimens taken in the Adelaide district, also on Yorke's Peninsula and near P. Lincoln, appear conspecific with this, although the brassy tinge of colour on their upper surface is more decided and they seem to be a little more convex longitudinally,—the elytra viewed from the side presenting an upper outline which forms a more decided curve; in some of these examples, moreover, the elytra are more or less opaque and finely coriaceous,—the latter character being possibly sexual.

CHALCOLAMPRA DISTINGUENDA, sp.nov.

Minus convexa ; nitida ; ænea ; antennis pedibusque nigropiceis, abdomine apice rufescenti ; prothorace acervatim crassissime punctulato ; elytris seriatim punctulatis ; punctis in seriebus sat subtilibus, sparsim positis, apicem versus obsoletis ; antennis robustis, articulis 3° 4°-que inter se æqualibus.

[Long. $3\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{4}{5}$ lines (vix).

The only other previously described species resembling this in having dark coloured legs and antennæ (the latter being stout) and elytra devoid of markings are *acervata*, Germ., *repens*, Germ., and (perhaps) *pacifica*, Er. Of these the last-named is a very much smaller insect ; *acervata* is decidedly smaller and *repens* considerably larger. *C. distinguenda* differs moreover from all three *inter alia* in having elytra quite devoid of striæ, the punctures being simply inserted in rows on an even surface. The interstices between the rows are quite lævigatae.

Victoria ; unique in the S. Australian Museum.